

He goes on to ask that we amend the bill, and that is what this motion to recommit would do. It would allow for an exemption from the bill for medical treatments.

The NIH has been discussed a lot to today, and they produced a primer on stem cell research in May of last year. They point out on page 4 of their primer that the transplant of healthy heart muscle could provide new hope for patients with chronic heart disease whose hearts can no longer pump adequately. The hope is to develop heart muscles from human pluripotent stem cells.

The problem is, while this research shows extraordinary promise, there is much to be done before we can realize these innovations. First, we must do basic research, says the NIH, to understand the cellular events that lead to cell specialization in humans. But, second, before we can use these cells for transplantation, we must overcome the well-known problem of immune rejection, because human pluripotent stem cells would be genetically no different than the recipient. Future research needs to focus on this, and the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer is the way to overcome this tissue incompatibility.

Some have talked about their religious beliefs today, and that is fine. We all have religious beliefs. But I ask Members to look at this chart. We have a cell that is fused, they become totipotent cells, a blastocyst, and then a handful of cells, undifferentiated, no organs, no nerves, a handful of cells that is put in a petri dish and becomes cultured to pluripotent stem cells.

□ 1800

Now, some have asked me to consider that this clump of cells in the petri dish deserves more respect than human beings needing the therapy that will be derived from those cultured cells.

My father is 82 years old. He suffers from heart disease and pulmonary disorder. He lived through the Depression, he volunteered for World War II. Do not ask me to put a clump of cells ahead of my dad's health.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, the motion to recommit allows for the production of cloned embryos for the development of treatments designed to address a number of diseases. We just voted this down. This is a reworded Greenwood substitute amendment.

The motion to recommit would allow the practice of creating human embryos solely for the purpose of destroying them for experimentation. This approach to prohibit human cloning would be ineffective and unenforceable.

Once cloned embryos were produced and available in laboratories, it would be virtually impossible to control what is done with them. Stockpiles of cloned embryos would be produced, bought and sold without anyone knowing about it. Implantation of cloned em-

bryos into a woman's uterus, a relatively easy procedure, would take place out of sight. At that point, governmental attempts to enforce a reproductive cloning ban would prove impossible to police or regulate.

Creating cloned human children necessarily begins by producing cloned human embryos. If we want to prevent the latter, we should prevent the former.

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) says that cloned embryos are necessary to prevent rejection during transplantation for diseases. That is not what the testimony before the Committee on the Judiciary says. Dr. Leon Kass, professor of bioethics at the University of Chicago, said that the clone is not an exact copy of the nucleus donor, and that its antigens, therefore, would provoke an immune reaction when transplanted and there still would be the problem of immunological rejection that cloning is said to be indispensable for solving. So the very argument in her amendment was refuted by Professor Kass's testimony.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2505, by banning human cloning at any stage of development, provides the most effective protection from the dangers of abuse inherent in this rapidly developing field. By preventing the cloning of human embryos, there can be no possibility of cloning a human being.

The bill specifically states that nothing shall restrict areas of scientific research not specifically prohibited by this bill, including research in the use of nuclear transfer or other cloning techniques to produce molecules, DNA, cells other than human embryos, tissues, organs, plants or animals, other than humans.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a cloning bill; it is not a stem cell research bill. The scientific research is already preserved by H.R. 2505, which is the only real proposal before us that will prevent human cloning.

Oppose the motion to recommit; pass the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. QUINN). The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for an electronic vote on final passage.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 175, noes 251, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 303]

AYES—175

Abercrombie	Gilman	Morella
Ackerman	Gonzalez	Nadler
Allen	Green (TX)	Napolitano
Andrews	Greenwood	Neal
Baca	Gutierrez	Obey
Baird	Harman	Oliver
Baldacci	Hilliard	Ose
Baldwin	Hinchey	Owens
Barrett	Hinojosa	Pallone
Bass	Hoeffel	Pastor
Becerra	Holt	Payne
Bentsen	Honda	Pelosi
Berkley	Hoolley	Price (NC)
Berman	Horn	Ramstad
Blagojevich	Houghton	Rangel
Blumenauer	Hoyer	Reyes
Boehlert	Inslee	Rivers
Bono	Israel	Rodriguez
Boswell	Jackson (IL)	Ross
Boucher	Jackson-Lee	Rothman
Boyd	(TX)	Roybal-Allard
Brady (PA)	Jefferson	Rush
Brown (FL)	Johnson (CT)	Sabo
Brown (OH)	Johnson, E. B.	Sanchez
Capps	Kelly	Sandlin
Capuano	Kennedy (RI)	Sawyer
Cardin	Kilpatrick	Schakowsky
Carson (IN)	Kind (WI)	Schiff
Castle	Klecza	Scott
Clay	Kolbe	Serrano
Clayton	Lampson	Shaw
Clyburn	Lantos	Shays
Condit	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Conyers	Leach	Simmons
Coyne	Lee	Slaughter
Crowley	Levin	Smith (WA)
Cummings	Lewis (GA)	Snyder
Davis (CA)	Lofgren	Solis
Davis (FL)	Lowey	Spratt
Davis (IL)	Luther	Strickland
DeFazio	Maloney (CT)	Tanner
DeGette	Maloney (NY)	Tauscher
DeLauro	Markey	Thompson (CA)
Deutsch	Matsui	Thompson (MS)
Dicks	McCarthy (MO)	Thurman
Dingell	McCarthy (NY)	Tierney
Doggett	McCollum	Towns
Dooley	McDermott	Udall (CO)
Engel	McGovern	Udall (NM)
Eshoo	Meehan	Velazquez
Etheridge	Meek (FL)	Visclosky
Evans	Meeks (NY)	Waters
Farr	Menendez	Watson (CA)
Fattah	Millender	Watt (NC)
Finler	McDonald	Waxman
Ford	Miller (FL)	Weiner
Frank	Miller, George	Wexler
Frost	Moore	Woolsey
Gephardt	Moran (VA)	Wynn

NOES—251

Aderholt	Clement	Forbes
Akin	Coble	Fossella
Armey	Collins	Frelinghuysen
Bachus	Combest	Gallegly
Baker	Cooksey	Ganske
Ballenger	Costello	Gekas
Barcia	Cox	Gibbons
Barr	Cramer	Gilchrest
Bartlett	Crane	Gillmor
Barton	Crenshaw	Goode
Bereuter	Cubin	Goodlatte
Berry	Culberson	Gordon
Biggert	Cunningham	Goss
Bilirakis	Davis, Jo Ann	Graham
Bishop	Davis, Tom	Granger
Blunt	Deal	Graves
Boehner	Delahunt	Green (WI)
Bonilla	DeLay	Grucci
Bonior	DeMint	Gutknecht
Borski	Diaz-Balart	Hall (OH)
Brady (TX)	Doolittle	Hall (TX)
Brown (SC)	Doyle	Hansen
Bryant	Dreier	Hart
Burr	Duncan	Hastings (WA)
Burton	Dunn	Hayes
Buyer	Edwards	Hayworth
Callahan	Ehlers	Hefley
Calvert	Ehrlich	Herger
Camp	Emerson	Hill
Cannon	English	Hilleary
Cantor	Everett	Hobson
Capito	Ferguson	Hoekstra
Carson (OK)	Flake	Holden
Chabot	Fletcher	Hostetler
Chambliss	Foley	Hulshof